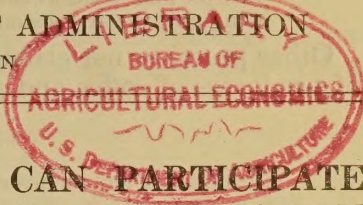


MAY 28 1940  
In71UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
INSULAR DIVISION**HOW FARMERS IN HAWAII CAN PARTICIPATE  
IN THE 1940 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION  
PROGRAM**

The 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program for Hawaii offers all farmers in the Territory, whether truck farmers, coffee growers, rice producers, ranchers, dairymen, orchardists, pineapple producers, or sugar producers, an opportunity to qualify for payments from the Federal Government on the basis of conservation practices carried out on their farms during 1940. Although this program is, in essential particulars, similar to the one offered in 1939, some additions and changes have been made where experience and new developments have shown them to be advisable. Participation in previous soil conservation programs by farmers in Hawaii has indicated their interest in conserving the soil of the Territory and improving its fertility. It is their recommendations, moreover, which have enabled the AAA to improve the program of soil conservation offered to them each year under the national Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

There are six general groups of practices embodied in the 1940 program, each concerned with a particular type of soil conservation and improvement. Some farmers will find that their soil problems will be concentrated in one of these groups; many will consider it advisable to select certain practices from each of several groups in order to adequately cover their needs; all will recognize the value of carrying out practices which they have not heretofore adopted in their farming operations.

The practices offered, which are set forth in detail beginning on page 3, fall into these general groups:

1. **Planting crops that conserve and build up the soil.**—Here the emphasis is on a greater distribution of legumes and other protective nondepleting cover crops through interplanting, crop rotation, green manuring, and pasture planting.
2. **Conserving and improving grazing land.**—Large areas of grazing land in Hawaii are in need of seeding with nutritious, protective grasses; eradication of undesirable plant pests; preservation of loose soil; and prevention of overgrazing.
3. **Adopting cultivation practices that prevent erosion.**—Attention is directed by this group to contour cultivation of cropland and contour furrowing of fallowed land.
4. **Controlling run-off water.**—The prevalence of sloping land in the tillable areas of the Territory makes particularly necessary such run-off water control measures as ditching, ditch lining, terracing, and gully control.
5. **Using lime and fertilizer to establish conserving crops.**—Farmers in general show keen interest in ascertaining the plant-food requirements of their soil, particularly where the establishment of soil-conserving crops requires additional lime, phosphate, and potash.



6. **Planting forest trees.**—Encouragement is given to the establishment of forests and windbreaks as well as to tree planting on soil exposed to wind and water erosion.

Other practices not classified here which are offered for the benefit of producers of coffee and pineapple are described on page 10.

## PAYMENTS

Maintaining and increasing the productivity of the soil resources of the Nation is a problem of interest to the entire population of the country, as everyone shares the consequences of soil wastage. It is for this reason that the Federal Government has taken an active hand in stimulating farmers to give careful consideration to their soil conservation problems. The method adopted for making this policy effective is the offering of payments for performance of practices which are desirable as corrective, preventive, and improvement measures in controlling soil erosion. These cash payments serve the purpose of encouraging farmers by sharing with them the expense of attaining the desirable end in which both they and the Federal Government have a definite interest.

The program has been prepared in such a way as to use the funds available to obtain the maximum amount of conservation that would not otherwise be performed. With this consideration in mind, maximum allowances earnable on individual farms have been set.

In the case of cropland—that is, land which is tilled annually or in a regular rotation or is devoted to bearing or nonbearing orchards other than abandoned orchards—the maximum allowance is \$4.00 per acre for the first 10 acres and \$1.00 per acre for any additional acreage. Sugarcane land is excluded from this computation by definition because of the separate program for sugar under the Sugar Act of 1937. Rice land, too, is excluded in view of the payments which may be earned by rice growers on the basis of rice acreage allotments.

In the case of grazing land, all range land with a tax-assessment value of more than 50 cents per acre is considered in the computation of the maximum allowance. An allowance of 40 cents per acre is made on the first 1,000 acres and 10 cents per acre on any additional acreage.

Amounts earned for practices carried out are figured independently of allowance, the smaller of the two figures determining the amount of payment. The allowance for any farm thus determines the maximum payment that can be made for that farm. For example, the allowance on a farm with 12 acres of cropland and no range land would be \$42.00. If the amount earned for the practices carried out came to \$40.00, the farmer would receive \$40.00. On the other hand, if he carried out sufficient practices to earn \$50.00, his payment would be only \$42.00—the largest allowable payment on a farm containing 12 acres of cropland and no range land. (In addition, the payment in either case would be increased in accordance with the schedule shown below.)

The maximum payment that will be made under any circumstances to any individual, partnership, or estate with respect to farms or ranches located exclusively in the Territory is \$10,000. If the agricultural operations of an association, corporation, or trust are carried on elsewhere in the United States as well as in



Hawaii, the total payment on all operations will not exceed the same figure.

Payments of \$200 or less are scaled upwards according to provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act as follows:

PAYMENT EARNED:	AMOUNT OF INCREASE:
\$20 or less-----	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40-----	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60-----	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186-----	\$14.
\$187 to \$200-----	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

The rates of allowance and payment as set forth herein may be decreased or increased by as much as 10 percent depending upon the extent of participation in the program.

The Honolulu office of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is prepared to take applications for payment up to March 31, 1941. During the first 3 months of 1941, an effort will be made by that office to reach every farmer in the Territory. Any farmer wishing to apply for payment, however, who has not participated in previous programs or who has other reason to believe that his name is not on file at that office, should communicate with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, 417 Dillingham Building, Honolulu, or any office of the Agricultural Extension Service, before January 1, 1941.

### ELIGIBLE PRACTICES

In the following list, certain practices which are of sole interest to rice, coffee, and pineapple growers are placed at the end. The other practices are not grouped entirely according to their applicability to range land or cropland, as there are many farmers who have an interest in both.

The rates of payment shown for any particular practice will be reduced 50 percent if a part equal to less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out the practice is borne by a Federal or Territorial agency through the furnishing of labor, seed, or other materials. If half or more of the expense is borne by an agency of that kind in this manner, no payment at all will be made. These provisions do not apply to labor or materials supplied to the Territory of Hawaii or one of its political subdivisions or agencies by an agency of the Territory. Trees are not considered as materials for the purpose of this paragraph, full payment being offered where their use is involved regardless of their source.

#### PLANTING CROPS THAT CONSERVE AND BUILD UP THE SOIL

**Practice No. 1.**—For interplanting protective nondepleting cover crops with other crops, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 per acre.

In order to qualify, the interplanted cover crops must occupy at least 50 percent of the total area.

**Practice No. 2.**—For planting protective nondepleting cover crops in rotation with other crops, payment will be made at the rate of \$2.00 per acre.

In order to qualify, a good stand of the cover crops grown in rotation must be secured and brought to the proper stage of maturity.

**Practice No. 3.**—For using protective nondepleting cover crops for green manuring, payment will be made at the rate of \$4.00 per acre.

Before the cover crop may be plowed under for green manure, a good stand must be obtained and brought to the proper stage of maturity—which in the case of legumes will be considered to be the blossoming period.

**Practice No. 4.**—For planting perennial varieties of protective nondepleting cover crops on properly prepared land for permanent pasture or for cutting green for livestock feed, payment will be made at the rate of \$4.00 per acre.

Sufficient seed, slips, or stools of these cover crops must be used to insure a good stand at maturity. The minimum quantity of seed to be used per acre to meet this requirement is as follows:

Five pounds per acre in the case of—	
Desmanthus.	Natal grass.
Ten pounds per acre in the case of—	
Canary grass.	Koa Haole.
Carpet grass.	Molasses grass.
Clovers.	Paspalum Dilatatum.
Dallis.	Rhodes grass.
Guinea grass.	
Fifteen pounds per acre in the case of—	
Bromegrass.	Orchard grass (cock's foot).
Twenty pounds per acre in the case of—	
Australian bluegrass.	Ryegrass.
Pigeon peas.	

In order that the requirement may be met when slips or stools of the following grasses are used, slips are to be planted in continuous rows not more than 5 feet apart, while stools are to be planted not more than 4 feet apart in each direction:

Bermuda.	Napier (elephant grass).
Bermuda (giant).	Para grass (Panicum).
Kikuyu grass.	

For crops not listed above, advice as to minimum rates of seeding which conform to good farming practice may be secured from the Honolulu office of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

#### CONSERVING AND IMPROVING GRAZING LAND

**Practice No. 5.**—For seeding depleted range land with good seed of adapted varieties of perennial grasses or legumes which do not require preparation of a seed bed, payment will be made according to the source of the seed sown. If it is grown in Hawaii, the rate is \$1.00 for each 10 pounds; if grown outside of Hawaii, the rate is \$1.00 for each 5 pounds.

The seed must be properly distributed over the area sown, a sufficient amount being used to insure a good stand at maturity. Distribution of seed by feeding it to animals will be recognized as good farming practice with respect to any variety of seed approved for this method of distribution by the Honolulu office of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

**Practice No. 6.**—For planting slips or stools of adapted varieties of perennial grasses on depleted range land, payment will be made at the rate of \$2.00 per acre.



All land included in the area planted which is suitable for the production of grass must be planted properly and in a manner that will insure a good stand of grass at maturity.

**Practice No. 7.**—For applying crop residue on the surface of soil subject to serious wind erosion, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each 10 cubic yards of material applied.

The crop residue must be spread evenly and to a proper depth over the area covered in order to provide adequate protection from erosion and to promote the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover.

**Practice No. 8.**—For furrowing range land along lines deviating not more than 3 percent from contour lines, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each 4,000 linear feet of furrow.

Furrows must not be less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, with space between furrows according to the slope and other drainage conditions of the land furrowed.

**Practice No. 9.**—For eradicating heavy infestations of certain range-destroying plants, payment will be made at the rate of \$2.00 or \$5.00 per acre, depending upon the variety and the degree of infestation.

When at least 25 percent of the acreage infested has been rendered unfit for grazing purposes by any one or a combination of the following plants, \$2.00 per acre will be paid for their complete eradication:

Aalii	( <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ).
Barbwire grass	( <i>Cymbopogon refractus</i> ).
Cat's claw	( <i>Biancaea sepiaria</i> ).
Firebush	( <i>Myrica americana</i> ).
Guava	( <i>Psidium guajava</i> ).
Hawaiian holly	( <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> ).
Java plum	( <i>Eugenia jambolana</i> ).
Joe	( <i>Stachytarpheta dichotoma</i> , <i>Verbena bonariensis</i> ).
Lantana	( <i>Lantana camara</i> ).
Melastoma	( <i>Melastoma decemfidum</i> ).
Opium	( <i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> ).
Pamakani	( <i>Eupatorium adenophorum</i> ).
Pukiawe	( <i>Styphelia tameiameia</i> ).
Sour grass	( <i>Tricachne insularis</i> ).

When at least 75 percent of the acreage infested has been rendered unfit for grazing purposes by any one or a combination of the following plants, \$5.00 per acre will be paid for their complete eradication:

Guava	( <i>Psidium guajava</i> ).
Hawaiian holly	( <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> ).
Lantana	( <i>Lantana camara</i> ).

**Practice No. 10.**—For the elimination of range-destroying plants by mowing, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each 4 acres mowed.

More than one mowing per year will be considered for payment if a representative of the Honolulu office of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration determines that further mowings are necessary for the elimination of the plants concerned.

If credit for the practice is desired, the plants mowed must not be used for hay or sold for any purpose.

**Practice No. 11.**—For removing all livestock from certain range land, payment will be made at the rate of 10 cents per acre for each month in excess of 4 during which the land is not grazed.



These conditions must be observed in order to qualify for payment:

(1) The land withheld from grazing must be range land which was pastured in 1939 or was withheld from use in 1939 for the purpose of eradicating range-destroying plants;

(2) The land must be kept free from livestock for a continuous period of more than 4 months between January 1, 1940, and December 31, 1940;

(3) Credit under this practice will not be given for more than 25 percent of the range land included in the farm;

(4) On lands on which cattle or horses are grazed, the area to be kept free of grazing must be fenced and the fence maintained sufficiently to prevent the entry of livestock;

(5) On lands used exclusively for grazing sheep, either the area to be kept free of grazing must be fenced and the fence maintained sufficiently to prevent the entry of livestock or the entry of livestock must be prevented by herding;

(6) The remaining range land in the farm must not be pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or watershed;

(7) Such practice shall not be applicable to land which normally is not used for grazing during the period in which livestock are excluded; and

(8) The operator must submit to the Honolulu office of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in writing the designation of the nongrazing area of the farm prior to the carrying out of such practice.

NOTE.—Condition (8) should be noted particularly, as no consideration can be given to this practice unless designation of the area of the farm from which livestock are removed is made in writing **prior** to the carrying out of the practice.

**Practice No. 12.**—For drilling or digging wells, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each linear foot of the well.

For other than artesian wells, a windmill or power pump must be installed and the water conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. Artesian wells will qualify for payment if adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed to a tank or trough.<sup>1</sup>

**Practice No. 13.**—For developing springs or seeps, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each 3 cubic feet of excavation in soil or gravel and for each 2 cubic feet of excavation in rock, up to a maximum of \$100 for any single development.

In order to qualify, the source must be protected from trampling and the water conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir.<sup>1</sup>

**Practice No. 14.**—For constructing permanent watersheds of galvanized iron or other approved material for accumulating rainwater for range livestock, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each 40 square feet of shed constructed.

This practice will be considered eligible only if other methods of furnishing or accumulating water are not available. Provision must be made to convey the water accumulated to a tank or storage reservoir.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For further specifications see practice No. 15.



**Practice No. 15.**—For constructing water storage tanks of redwood, steel, or other approved material on adequate foundations, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each 200 gallons of capacity of the tank.

With reference to the above four practices (Nos. 12, 13, 14, and 15), it should be observed that no payment will be made for them unless: (1) Carrying out the practice results in supplying ample water, at points remote from the ranch headquarters, for the number of live-stock using the adjoining range during the grazing season; (2) the purpose of the development is solely to bring about such a distribution of stock on the range as will conserve and restore the vegetative cover thereof; (3) no part of the water impounded or supplied is used for irrigating purposes; (4) the operator has submitted to the Honolulu office of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in writing a designation of the point at which the practice is to be carried out and the nature thereof; and (5) the carrying out of the practice has been approved by the officer in charge of the Honolulu office of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration prior to the carrying out of such practice.

NOTE.—Condition (5) should be noted particularly, since it is essential that approval be obtained **prior** to the carrying out of such practice.

#### ADOPTING CULTIVATION PRACTICES THAT PREVENT EROSION

**Practice No. 16.**—For plowing, planting, and cultivating land of 2 percent or more slope along lines deviating not more than 2 percent from contour lines, payment will be made according to the crop grown. In the case of land planted to truck crops the rate is \$2.00 per acre; when planted to other crops the rate is 50 cents per acre.

All operations enumerated must be performed during 1940 except that the land may have been plowed in 1939 in preparation for planting in 1940. Contour lines must be carefully determined so that any deviation from them of more than 2 percent will be avoided.

**Practice No. 17.**—For furrowing fallow land with furrows not more than 10 feet apart and not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 per acre for each time the practice is performed.

The furrows must not deviate more than 2 percent from contour lines when their purpose is to prevent water erosion. If they are made in areas subject to wind erosion, they must be at right angles to the prevailing wind. When the slope of the land furrowed is 6 percent or more, adequate ditching or terracing also must be constructed to supplement them in controlling erosion.

Should it be planned to cultivate out the furrows at any time prior to December 31, 1940, the Honolulu office of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration should be notified prior to the time of such cultivation so that the practice may be inspected while the furrows are still in the field. Credit will be allowed for carrying out this practice more than once during the year on the same land if the specifications are satisfactorily observed each time and the repetition is in accord with good agricultural practice in the locality concerned.



## CONTROLLING RUN-OFF WATER

**Practice No. 18.**—For constructing permanent ditching on land of 6 percent or more average slope, with suitable outlets, for the diversion of surface water to prevent soil washing, payment will be made according to the type of land on which the ditching is constructed. The rate is \$1.00 for each 8 cubic yards of excavation when ditching is constructed on land where the topography, stoniness, or size of fields requires that the ditching be constructed entirely by hand labor; when constructed on other land, the rate is \$1.00 for each 500 linear feet of ditching.

Permanent ditching does not include any temporary field ditching nor any ditching primarily for purposes of irrigation, subsurface drainage, or underdrainage, or primarily for any purpose other than the prevention of soil washing.

Ditches must be constructed where they are needed to prevent soil washing and in a manner that will insure their permanence. They must be of sufficient width and depth and of proper slope to provide adequate carrying capacity for surface water at a sufficiently low velocity to prevent washing and gulying of the soil. In no event will ditches with a slope of more than 4 percent be eligible for payment.

**Practice No. 19.**—For constructing temporary ditching on fields of 6 percent or more average slope, with suitable outlets, for the diversion of surface water to prevent soil washing, payment will be made according to the type of land on which the ditching is constructed. The rate is \$1.00 for each 30 cubic yards of excavation when the ditches are constructed on land where the topography, stoniness, or size of fields requires that the ditching be constructed entirely by hand labor; when constructed on other land, the rate is \$1.00 for each 2,000 linear feet of ditching.

Temporary ditching does not include any ditching primarily for the purpose of irrigation, subsurface drainage, or underdrainage, or primarily for any purpose other than the prevention of soil washing.

Ditches must be constructed where they are needed to prevent soil washing and must be of sufficient number, depth and width, and of proper slope to provide adequate carrying capacity for surface water at a sufficiently low velocity to prevent washing or gulying of the soil. In no event will ditches with a slope of more than 4 percent be eligible for payment.

**Practice No. 20.**—For lining ditches carrying water on a grade of 2 percent or more, payment will be made at varying rates. When ditch surface is lined with concrete or stone set in mortar, the rate is \$1.00 for each 15 square feet of lining. If the lining is plaster, the rate is \$1.00 for each 30 square feet of surface lined. A rate of \$1.00 for each 30 square feet of the inside surface applies when concrete, iron, or composition pipe is used.

Lining ditches in accordance with this practice must be properly carried out so that all soil washing in the ditches lined will be prevented.

**Practice No. 21.**—For constructing a sufficient amount of continuous terrace to give adequate protection against erosion, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each 100 feet of terrace up to a maximum of \$5.00 per acre.



Credit will be allowed up to 500 feet of terrace per acre, provided it is properly laid out, adequately protected against overflowing or washing, and supplied with outlets for the discharge of water accumulated. Mangum-type terraces are not considered effective on land of 8 percent or more slope nor Nichols-type on land of 20 percent or more slope.

**Practice No. 22.**—For filling shallow gullies, not more than 4 feet deep, when accompanied by the construction of adequate check dams properly spaced along the gully to prevent washing out, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each 8 cubic yards of fill or construction.

**NOTE.**—This practice cannot be given credit unless practice No. 23 is carried out in connection with it.

**Practice No. 23.**—For the construction and maintenance of check dams in gullies, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each 10 linear feet of dams constructed.

Check dams must be securely constructed to prevent washing out and well anchored so that washing will not occur at the intersections with the sides of the gully.

**Practice No. 24.**—For establishing a good stand of erosion-resistant perennial grasses in gullies, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each 4,000 square feet of grasses established.

In addition to its use in the control of gullies, this practice may be used to prevent washing in waterways constructed for the purpose of removing excess water from systems of contour cultivation, ditching, or terracing. A solid vigorous stand of grasses, particularly suited to the prevention of soil washing, must be established and maintained on the area planted.

#### USING LIME AND FERTILIZER TO ESTABLISH CONSERVING CROPS

**Practice No. 25.**—For applying ground limestone or its equivalent, payment will be made at the rate of \$5.00 per ton up to a maximum of \$10.00 per acre.

Receipts or invoices showing the purchase of lime, properly dated and signed by the vendor, should be retained for presentation to the farm inspector at the time of inspection.

**Practice No. 26.**—For applying 20 percent superphosphate or 50 percent muriate of potash, or both, to protective nondepleting cover crops, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or 50 percent muriate of potash applied, up to a maximum of \$2.00 per acre.

Other suitable phosphate and potash materials will be paid for on the basis of the equivalent quantity of 20 percent superphosphate or 50 percent muriate of potash. Application of the fertilizer to the soil may be made to a growing crop or at the time of seeding a new crop.

**NOTE.**—No payment will be made for the use of fertilizer with any crop other than protective nondepleting cover crops nor for fertilizer elements other than phosphate and potash. Receipts or invoices showing the purchase of the fertilizer used, properly dated and signed by the vendor, should be retained for presentation to the farm inspector at the time of inspection.



## PLANTING FOREST TREES

**Practice No. 27.**—For planting land entirely to forest trees or windbreak trees, payment will be made at the rate of \$5.00 per acre on which the planting is done.

Forest trees must be planted on suitably prepared land, the variety of trees to be well adapted to forestation under local conditions. At least 500 trees must be planted per acre unless a representative of the Honolulu office of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration determines that a smaller number conforms to good farming practice in a particular instance.

Windbreak plantings must be made with suitable trees placed in areas where a windbreak is needed and spaced closely enough within the row, or rows, to form an adequate windbreak.

**Practice No. 28.**—For planting forest trees on the sides or crests of gulches or on erosion scars or in areas having an inadequate stand of trees, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each 50 trees planted.

Forest trees planted on the sides or crests of gulches or on erosion scars must be varieties which are suitable for this type of planting and must be properly planted and spaced to prevent soil washing.

Where previous plantings of forest trees have not grown up solidly and the spaces are planted to seedling trees, a sufficient number must be planted to insure a complete stand at maturity.

Full payment will be made even though seedling trees are obtained from a Territorial or Federal agency.

## PRACTICES THAT APPLY EXCLUSIVELY TO COFFEE AND PINEAPPLE

**Practice No. 29.**—For planting shade trees in established coffee groves by planting seedling trees or cuttings, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each 10 trees planted.

In planting shade trees in established coffee groves, the trees must be properly planted and uniformly spaced over the area planted. The soil and other environmental conditions and the number of trees used must be such as to assure a mature stand of trees adequate under local conditions to provide shade for the coffee trees. Fruit and nut trees may be used for this purpose.

**Practice No. 30.**—For constructing, and maintaining during 1940, individual terraces around or catch pits among coffee trees, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each 50 terraces or catch pits constructed.

Individual terraces constructed around coffee trees must include not less than 5 square feet of surface each and must be constructed so as to prevent soil washing. Either soil or stone may be used in their construction.

Catch pits constructed among coffee trees must be not less than 3 feet in length and 8 inches in depth.

The construction of either terraces or catch pits on land of less than 2 percent slope will not be regarded as conforming to good farming practice.

**Practice No. 31.**—For applying coffee pulp around coffee trees, payment will be made at the rate of \$1.00 for each ton of pulp (unfermented weight) applied, up to a maximum of \$5.00 per acre.



Only trees will be considered to which no pulp was applied in 1939, unless all trees on the farm received an average application of at least 20 pounds (unfermented weight) per tree in 1939.

When cherry coffee is pulped on the farm on which the pulp is used, sales slips or similar records for all parchment coffee sold should be retained for presentation to the farm inspector at the time of inspection. Such sales slips or other records should contain the number of bags of parchment coffee sold, the date of the sale, and the purchaser's signature.

When cherry coffee is sold and pulp is obtained from other sources for application to the coffee trees on the farm, a record should be kept of the number of truck loads or bags of pulp and their weight to provide evidence that the pulp has been obtained. Such records should be dated and signed by the person who does the hauling or by the person from whom the pulp is obtained.

The pulp should be spread uniformly over the area to which it is applied.

**Practice No. 32.**—For incorporating in the soil the entire residue of a pineapple crop, payment will be made at the rate of \$2.00 per acre.

The crop residue must be properly shredded to permit incorporation in the soil and spread uniformly over the area. It must be incorporated in the soil by plowing the land at least three times during the calendar year 1940.

## GENERAL

Application for payment with respect to a farm shall be made by the landlord, tenants, and sharecroppers thereon, payment to be divided among them on the basis of the contribution made by each to the soil-building practices concerned.

Should any person wish to question any decision of the Honolulu office of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as to his right to a payment or the amount of his payment, he may request in writing a reconsideration of the decision within 15 days after notice thereof has been made available to him. Further appeal may subsequently be made to the regional director if made within 15 days after receipt of the initial reconsideration.

It is to be understood that no payment will be made to a person who takes any action tending to prevent the accomplishment of the purposes of the program. No application will therefore be approved for payment if the applicant has (1) adopted any practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the 1940 or previous agricultural conservation programs, (2) offset in any way the performance for which payment would otherwise be authorized, or (3) adopted any practice found to be contrary to sound conservation practice with respect to forest land or woodland owned or controlled by him.

Any person who may be entitled to a payment in connection with the 1940 program may assign his interest in the payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1940. No assignment will be recognized, however, unless it is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance



with instructions (ACP-70-Insular) issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. These forms may be obtained from any office of the Agricultural Extension Service or from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at the address given below.

Requests for information concerning the rice acreage allotment features of the agricultural conservation program as well as inquiries of any other nature with respect to the program may be directed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, 417 Dillingham Building, Honolulu.

Issued April 19, 1940, with the approval of the Administrator.

H. B. BOYD,  
*Director, Insular Division.*